

## DEMOCRATS OPPOSE WILSON ON TOLLS

Senator O'Gorman Declares  
He Will Fight Repeal  
of Free Clause.

## PRESIDENT EXPECTED TO DELIVER MESSAGE

"Would Make Us Pay Dearly for  
Britain's Friendship."  
Knowland Says.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)  
Washington, Feb. 6.—In a statement issued to-night Representative Joseph R. Knowland, of California, a Republican member of the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, asserts that the proposal to repeal the free tolls provision of the Panama Canal law means that "we are paying a dear price for the friendship of Great Britain, even though it may help us out in Mexico."

Mr. Knowland, who led the successful fight of Pacific Coast members in the House to exempt ships in the coastwise trade of the United States from the payment of tolls and was co-author of the provision closing the canal to railroad owned vessels, asserts that the mere repeal of the tolls section will not appease Great Britain.

The British protest, he avers, is more far-reaching and was founded primarily on the section of the bill prescribing the use of the canal by vessels controlled by railroads.

Long Fight Expected.

Mr. Knowland's prediction of a long debate in the House probably will come true, but Chairman Adamson of the Interstate Commerce Committee and other administration Democrats are confident that the influence of the President will insure the passage through the House of the repeal resolution.

It is said the President may soon deliver in person a message urging the repeal of the free tolls clause following his announcement that he believed it in violation of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty.

The progress of the repeal resolution in the Senate may be more laborious. Senator O'Gorman, chairman of the Committee on Inter-Oceanic Canals, reiterated to-day his determination to stand by his original convictions and oppose any proposal of repeal. Senator O'Gorman, maintaining an opposite view from that of Senator Root, believes there has been no treaty violation.

O'Gorman Opposes Plan.

"I have unalterable conviction of the position the United States should maintain in this controversy," said Senator O'Gorman. The Senate position on the tolls question was emphatically expressed in 1912 when the act was passed. Approval was given to exemption of American coastwise ships by a vote of 47 to 15, and I am of the opinion that many of the Senators have not changed their convictions on the subject.

"I propose to oppose as vigorously as I can the repeal of the tolls provision as I champion free tolls when the bill was before the Senate."

Representative Adamson has his bill prepared to repeal the toll exemption clause, and is ready to introduce it when he hears directly from the President.

Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador, called on President Wilson to-day. It was understood that the prospective visit to America of a distinguished Englishman was the chief purpose of the conference, though the opportunity that it afforded for a discussion of the Panama Canal tolls controversy gave rise to considerable speculation in diplomatic circles.

## Army and Navy Orders; Movements of Warships

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, February 6.  
ORDERS ISSUED—These army and navy orders have been issued:

ARMY.

Major William R. Rochester, quartermaster, from New York City to Fort Benning, as assistant quartermaster of Southern Department and of Cavalry division.  
First Lieutenant WEBSTER A. CAPRON, from 6th to 10th Field Artillery, May 1.  
First Lieutenant DONALD C. CUBBER, assigned 2d Field Artillery, May 1, to Manila.  
First Lieutenant DONALD G. TYNDALL, 2d to 6th Field Artillery, May 1, to United States.

First Lieutenant THURMAN BANE, Ordnance Department, to Walter Reed General Hospital, District of Columbia.  
Second Lieutenant SUMNER M. WILLIAMS, from 10th to 1st Cavalry, May 1, thence to United States.  
Second Lieutenant HENRY D. F. MUNNICK, from 1st to 2d Cavalry, May 1, thence to Manila.  
Second Lieutenant GEORGE H. JONES, coast artillery, to San Francisco for examination for retirement.

Leaves of absence: Second Lieutenant THOMAS J. CHRISTIAN, 10th Cavalry, one month.  
First Lieutenant DONALD C. CUBBER, 2d Field Artillery, February 11 to April 20.  
Second Lieutenant EDWARD EVERTS, 10th Cavalry, six months.

NAVY.

Surgeon G. N. FISKE, to navy yard, Mare Island.  
Passed Assistant Surgeon C. B. MUNGER, to receiving ship at Puget Sound.  
Passed Assistant Surgeon W. H. SHORT, detached naval station, Philadelphia, temporary duty receiving ship at Mare Island.  
Passed Assistant Surgeon W. S. HORN, detached naval station, Mare Island, to the Pittsburgh.

Paymaster H. D. MCGEE, detached the Wisconsin to the Indiana, to the Nebraska.  
Paymaster H. H. HAGNER, detached the Nebraska to home, await orders.  
Passed Assistant Paymaster H. R. SNYDER, detached naval station, Newport.  
Passed Assistant Paymaster D. B. WAIN, detached the Wisconsin and the Indiana.

Boatswain M. H. ELDRIDGE, detached the Pittsburgh, to home, await orders.  
Boatswain W. R. MEHLAND, detached receiving ship at Mare Island, to the Pittsburgh.  
Gunner H. J. JORGENSEN, detached the Utah to Pacific reserve fleet.

Chief Machinist F. W. COLE, to charge of naval coal depot, Tiburon.  
Machinist J. A. GRIMMOND, to the Reina Mercedes.  
Engineer's Clerk OLELY TAGLAND, appointed to Pacific torpedo flotilla.

Passed Assistant Surgeon F. W. ROUGH, detached naval station, Philadelphia, temporary duty receiving ship at Mare Island.  
Passed Assistant Surgeon E. C. WHITE, detached naval station, Chicago, to home, await orders.

Machinist J. A. WARD and Chief Carpenter C. E. H. BENNETT, detached the Delaware to naval station, Oklaoma.  
Carpenter C. N. LIQUETT, detached naval station, Oklaoma, to home, await orders.

MOVEMENTS OF WARSHIPS—These movements of navy vessels have been reported:

ARRIVED.  
Feb. 4. The Tormentor at Guantanamo, the San Francisco and the Patuxent at San Juan; the Celtic at Guantanamo (Ariz); the Dolphin and the Colgate at Tampa; the Preston at Miami.

SAILED.  
Feb. 4. The Tormentor, from Guantanamo for Port-au-Prince, the San Francisco and the Patuxent, from Tampa for San Juan, thence to Guantanamo.  
Feb. 5. The USS Mowee, from Havana for east coast of Mexico; the Tormentor, the D-2, the D-3, the D-4, the D-5 and the D-6, to the United States Navy.

The Jason will leave Hampton Roads for Guantanamo about February 9.  
The Cyclops will leave Hampton Roads for Vera Cruz about March 1.

## DISSOLUTION TEXAS STYLE

State Forces Agreement to  
Spoil M., K. & T. Merger.

Austin, Tex., Feb. 6.—The \$100,000,000 suit of the State of Texas against the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway of Texas, to-day was settled by a compromise without a money penalty. The suit was brought under the state anti-trust laws to prevent the railroad from merging several of its Texas branches under one management, a merger which the Texas Legislature specifically authorized last spring.

Under the compromise filed in court here to-day the Texas system is to be separated from the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway of Kansas, which the suit called the "parent corporation." The compromise binds the railroad to spend \$5,000,000 on improvements in Texas, in addition to \$2,000,000 for the repair of damage done in last December's floods.

The agreement declares its purpose is to place the affairs of the road's Texas lines beyond the power of control of any railroad corporation chartered under the laws of another state.

The compromise further provides that the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company of Kansas convey all of its interest in the stock of the Texas company to H. E. Hildebrand of San Antonio, who in turn is required to convey the interest to the Central Trust Company of New York for the use and benefit of the stock and bond holders of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company of Kansas. All this stock has been pledged to the Central Trust Company as trustee since about 1891.

This transfer to Hildebrand and then to the New York concern is the means adopted for separation of the Texas road from control by the Kansas line.

## WORTH PROVED BY JEWISH FARMERS

Credit System of Agricultural  
Society Aids Many in  
Earning Living.

While Congress is being bombarded with arguments in its favor and a Congressional commission, after a prolonged tour of Europe, is knocking at the doors of committee rooms seeking a hearing on its plan for farm credits, the Jewish Agricultural and Industrial Aid Society has gone ahead and put into operation a plan which is working successfully.

This fact developed yesterday at the annual meeting at the offices, No. 174 Second avenue, when the report for 1913 was submitted. It was presented to the executive committee by President Leonard J. Jaretski and General Manager George R. Robinson. This feature of the society's work was reported upon in conjunction with its general plan of establishing Jewish citizens on the soil and helping them to earn their livelihood as husbandmen.

Of the farm credit system President Jaretski says:

"Our credit unions, of which we have seventeen, are exercising a potent influence upon Jewish farming in this country. They have been in operation for periods averaging a little over thirteen months. They now have a total membership of 517 and a paid-up capital of \$2,165. The loans made by them aggregate \$75,234.96, and their net profit amount to \$1,317.53. They are doing excellent work, and, as the pioneer co-operative agricultural credit banks in this country, have attracted general and favorable attention."

During the year 1913 the aid society made 423 loans, aggregating \$24,297.52, surpassing all previous records. The repayments from farmers amounted to \$119,226. During the fourteen years of its existence the society has lent a total of \$1,739,415. The loans were made in thirty-two states and in Canada, to 2,690 farmers. There are now outstanding loans aggregating \$90,549.

Thirty-five scholarships to children of Jewish farmers were awarded during 1913, as against twenty in the preceding year. The credit unions established by the society are the outgrowth of the land credit system. The first one began business in May, 1911. Of the seventeen existing, eight are in New York.

The society also sends labor to farmers. The directors of the society are Eugene S. Benjamin, Francis D. Pollak, Percy S. Straus, Alfred Jaretski, Solomon G. Rosenbaum and Cyrus L. Sulzberger.

## SIMPLE RITE FOR BRENNER

Plans for Military Funeral for  
Representative Abandoned.

(From The Tribune Correspondent.)  
PASSAIC, N. J., Feb. 6.—The funeral of Representative Robert G. Brenner, who died from a cancer despite the use of \$100,000 worth of radium, will be a simple one. To-night the family decided against the military funeral which had been planned.

The body arrived in Passaic early this morning, coming from Baltimore via the Pennsylvania Railroad, and from Newark to Passaic by automobile. Announcement was made to-day that the Brenner home will be open from 2 until 9 p. m. on Sunday to give the general public an opportunity to view the body.

## THREAT FOR PARENTS IN ROW AT SCHOOL

Principal Won't Let Children  
Use Concrete Walk, and Arrests May Result.

The enforcement by the principal of the West Park school, near Paterson, N. J., of a rule that the children are not to use a new concrete walk leads fair to result in arrests of the parents.

The walk is 175 feet long and runs from the entrance to the school to the road-way, and was made, according to the Board of Education, for the exclusive use of the teachers and visitors. Heading the fight against the rule is Morris Kammerer, a justice of the peace, who voiced his sentiments yesterday in a letter to the principal, Mrs. Florence Bryant.

The contents of the letter, according to the principal, were such that it untitled her for her day's duties as a teacher. The action of the board in supporting Mrs. Bryant was denounced by the parents at a meeting Thursday, and threats were made that if their children were not accorded the same privileges as the teachers and guests of the school they would keep them at home until the board saw the situation in the same light.

Anthony Ferraro, president of the board, has threatened to arrest the parents if their children do not attend Monday's session.

The children are compelled to use side and rear doors, access to which can only be made by trudging through the mud, according to the parents.

## SEEK SUPERVISION OF STOCK ISSUES

Senators and N. Y. Exchange  
Members Getting  
on Common Ground.

## AGREE PUBLICITY IS SPECIAL NEED

Charles A. Conant Tells Committee  
an Open Market Is Valuable  
to Country.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, Feb. 6.—Evidence that a strong sentiment exists among members of the Senate Banking and Currency Committee, shared to some extent by representatives of the New York Stock Exchange, in favor of legislation to regulate stock and bond issues and the affairs of corporations was found to-day in the hearings on the Owen bill for the regulation of stock exchanges.

"We've got to do something to restore confidence," said Senator Weeks. "There are outcroppings of discontent over the present situation here and there all over the country."

"If we had put all the lawyers in jail who received fat fees for advising corporations how to evade the anti-trust law we would not find ourselves in this position to-day," added Senator Pomerehne.

H. K. Pomroy, formerly president of the New York Stock Exchange, admitted that it would be of general advantage to have the government supervise the issues of stocks and bonds and scrutinize the management of corporations and companies engaged in interstate commerce.

Calls for Publicity.

Senator Weeks called attention to the case of one corporation which paid exorbitant salaries to its executive officers and huge fees to attorneys, while the stockholders received no dividends. He suggested that it would be wise to have some kind of publicity by which stockholders would be able to ascertain how the affairs of the corporation were being conducted. In this Mr. Pomroy agreed. Other members of the committee appeared to hold the same views.

Mr. Pomroy approved in large measure the purpose of the Owen bill, but believed that it would be impracticable.

Senator Nelson suggested that supervisory power over stock and bond issues be given to the Department of Commerce and the Bureau of Corporations.

The rules of the New York Stock Exchange were explained at length by Mr. Pomroy, and the precautions taken by the board of governors in ascertaining the condition of corporations before listing their stocks or bonds. He promised to prepare a statement setting forth the recommendations he would make in the way of legislation to correct abuses.

Charles A. Conant also appeared to-day to protest against the enactment of the Owen bill, devoting his testimony to an explanation of the functions of the Stock Exchange in the regulation of investment and as a sort of governor or regulator of financial activity. He asserted that speculation, ever short selling, served a legitimate purpose.

Declares Open Market Needed.

Mr. Conant told the committee that it was seeking to use "a 12-inch gun to shoot a canary," and that "the recoil may be more harmful than the bullet." He said that by the terms of the bill automatic power over the finances of the United States would be vested in the Postmaster General.

A public, open market, Mr. Conant continued, was vitally valuable to the country's welfare; a market where the poorest citizen could see for himself what was the value of investments merely by looking in a daily paper, and without which he would be at the mercy of designing vendors of securities.

The witness urged the committee not to press action aimed at stock exchanges at this time because of the existing need for time to show the full effects of the tariff and currency laws recently passed. The latter, he said, would remedy many of the evils as to loan rates and financial conditions.

George H. Kendall, head of the New York Bank Note Company, urged that incorporation of the New York Stock Exchange be required because of its rules barring from its lists securities printed by any except the American Bank Note Company and its subsidiaries. He asserted that fifty-two members of the exchange were stockholders in the American Bank Note Company and reaped a harvest from the "monopoly."

## BRAISTED MEDICAL HEAD

Made Surgeon General of Navy,  
Succeeding Stokes.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, Feb. 6.—Medical Inspector William C. Braisted was named to-day by the Secretary of the Navy to be surgeon general of the navy to succeed Medical Director Charles F. Stokes, whose four-year term expired to-day. Secretary Daniels, in announcing the appointment, said:

"Never has the standing or reputation of the medical corps of the navy been so high as under the administration of Dr. Stokes. The Secretary has determined to adhere to the policy of a four-year term in all such positions."

Inspector Braisted was born in Ohio. He was appointed from Michigan. He has had sea service on the Vesuvius, the Columbia, the Detroit, the Massachusetts, the Topeka, the Lancaster and the Ohio. While attached to the Ohio he was ordered to special duty in connection with the Russo-Japanese war. At present he is fleet surgeon to the commander in chief of the Atlantic fleet.

## SIEGEL SCHEDULE FILED

Boston Report Gives Creditors'  
Claims as \$1,078,869.

Boston, Feb. 6.—Claims against the Henry Siegel Company, of this city, amount to \$1,078,869, as far as they have been ascertained, according to the bankruptcy schedule, filed to-day. Other claims mentioned include those of the Fourteenth Street Store, in New York, and the Henry Siegel Stores Corporation, the holding company of a chain of stores, but the amount of these was declared to be uncertain. No figures were given of the assets.

More than 2,500 creditors, most of them New York firms, were named as having unsecured claims. A national bank and a trust company of this city, with claims of \$200,000 and \$87,000, respectively, were listed as the only secured creditors.

## CONTRACTORS ON THE DOT

Estimates Arrive with Fire  
Marshal's Notices.

Owners of nearly a hundred buildings of three stories and over in Ossining have been notified by the State Fire Marshal to install fire escapes within ten days.

Almost simultaneously with the receipt of the notification came letters from contractors engaged in supplying the necessary equipment, the communications being followed by representatives, who are now camping in the village bustling for patronage. In many instances radical alterations have been recommended.

In some instances the order will be complied with, but the majority of the property owners are taking measures to fight the matter out in court. Argument is made that the department of the State Fire Marshal is likely to be relegated to the past in short order, legislative enactment being already in progress.

The fact that representatives of fire escape contractors so quickly followed the receipt of official notification has angered many of the property owners, and graft is spoken of without hesitation. It is argued that the local authorities are fully capable of taking all precautionary measures in relation to fire protection, and that the findings of the state officials are but a Tammany raid upon the village.

In the majority of instances fire escapes will cost the owners of buildings about \$20, but it will cost in the neighborhood of \$2,500 each to equip the larger buildings in Main street. In all, Ossining will have to invest about \$50,000 in fire escape equipment if the orders are complied with.

## FINDS FLAWS IN ANTI-TRUST BILLS

Mr. Undermyer Would Not Prohibit  
Interlocking Bank and  
Railroad Directorates.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, Feb. 6.—That there are serious flaws in the administration anti-trust bills was asserted to-day by Samuel Undermyer, of New York, who suggested numerous amendments when he appeared before the House Judiciary Committee. Mr. Undermyer found fault particularly with the language of the bill prohibiting interlocking directorates, reminding the committee that "interlocking stock ownerships" frequently are as important as directorates.

The committee was evidently impressed by another suggestion made by Mr. Undermyer—that the bill now in preparation to prohibit holding companies should recognize the fact that there are both good and bad holding companies. Mr. Undermyer told the committee that power must be lodged with some government agency to determine when a holding company is permissible. He advocated delegating such power to the proposed interstate trade commission.

Mr. Undermyer said he would retain but one provision of this bill—that relating to unfair discriminations in the sale of coal. The interlocking directorates bill, Mr. Undermyer found fundamentally defective.

"I do not see why it is necessary to prohibit interlocking directorates among banks and railroad corporations," he said. "It is proper to prohibit such interlocking directorates between a railroad and a concern handling supplies of material used by the road, but what harm is there in a railroad director also becoming a director of a bank."

The bill does not prohibit, however, interlocking stock ownership. Many large capitalists to-day decline to accept positions as directors, and yet they, as dominating stockholders, name the directors. A man controlling an industrial corporation, for instance, might not be upon its directorate, but might become the director of a railroad. There you have the community of interests by means of the big stockholder in one concern and the director in another; but the bill does not meet this situation."

Mr. Undermyer asserted, however, that the interlocking directorates bill should not apply to small business. Corporations with receipts of less than \$200,000 a year, he suggested, might be controlled by natural competition and existing law.

## PLAN TO GIVE GIRLS WORK

Woman's Committee Organizes  
—Big Meeting This Afternoon.

The committee on ways and means appointed a week ago at a meeting of wealthy women to consider the employment of girls and women and to co-operate with the Women's Trade Union, met yesterday at the rooms of the league, No. 42 East 22d street, and effected organization, with Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt as chairwoman, Mrs. J. Sergeant Cram as treasurer and Mrs. J. H. Wise as secretary.

A general meeting of the women who attended the meeting of last week was called for this forenoon.

Yesterday's discussion had to do with plans to meet the present acute condition of unemployment among working girls, which will take definite shape at the meeting to-day. A statement embodying these plans will be made this afternoon. A brief statement was made on behalf of those attending yesterday's meeting, to the following effect:

"Besides appointing permanent officers for the committee, we discussed informally plans for providing work. These would include the making of clothing for the inmates of sanatoriums and other institutions, to be contributed by those who are able to do so, and through an appeal to women of means to give work to unemployed girls. There are many ways in which a large number of unemployed women could get work through the co-operation of people who are in sympathy with us and who may be able to provide the opportunities."

Among the women who are actively interested in the present movement to find work for unemployed women are Mrs. Amos Pinchot, Mrs. Egerton Winthrop, Mrs. Ogden Mills Reid, Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Mrs. Walter Maynard, Mrs. Grant La Farge and Miss Anna Rhodes.

## Boy Shot; "Gunman" Escapes.

As Nicola Brocco, sixteen years old, of No. 213 Bleecker street, came out of a saloon at Oak and Catharine streets, last evening, five shots were fired at him. He was wounded in the right thigh. An ambulance was called from the Hudson Street Hospital, and Dr. Bradshaw dressed the injury.

Brocco said he has no idea who fired the shots.

The gunman escaped by flight down Oliver street.

## WANTS NEW HAVEN MEN BEHIND BARS

Borah Demands Criminal  
Prosecution of Guilty  
Railroad Officials.

## CUMMINS DECLARES NO LAW EFFECTIVE

Resolution for Further Inquiry by  
Interstate Commerce Com-  
mission Goes Over.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, Feb. 6.—Criminal prosecution of the men named in the report of the Interstate Commerce Commission as having conspired to loot the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad system was demanded by Senator Borah to-day in the debate on the Norris resolution calling on the commission to make a further investigation and report facts which might serve as a basis for the prosecution of the guilty officials and lead to a recovery of funds for the stockholders.

Senator Newlands, chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee, opposed the resolution, and presented a letter from Commissioner Prouty expressing doubt that a further investigation by the commission would bear fruit or that the commission had authority to make it. He suggested that the matter be referred to the Department of Justice.

"If the facts as shown in Mr. Prouty's report are true," said Senator Borah, "four or five men, probably more, should be in the penitentiary. The spectacle of these men in stripes would have a more salutary effect than all the laws we could pass."

Declares New Laws Needed.

The question of immunity was discussed at length, and Senator Cummins, who took the view that there was no legislation under which the men who looted the system might be punished, insisted that "Congress enact laws. 'This wretched situation,' he added, 'is not confined to the New Haven. It exists probably as to a dozen big roads.'"

No action on the resolution was taken by the Senate to-day. An effort will be made to modify the resolution in such a way as to warrant the Senate's ordering the investigation.

In the letter read to the Senate, Mr. Prouty asserted that the commission had in its possession all information it had been possible for it to obtain with relation to the New Haven's affairs. A Senate committee, Mr. Prouty suggested, could accomplish more than the commission, because the latter had no jurisdiction over affairs of some construction companies and other concerns which were involved in the railroad's deals.

Senator Norris read newspaper charges emphasizing particularly that attorneys for Morgan & Co. received \$15,000 for drawing the incorporation papers of a \$100 subsidiary corporation of the New Haven.

"If half the information made public about the New Haven's transaction is true, eight or ten persons ought to be in the penitentiary," interjected Senator Borah. "Are you not afraid further investigation may give immunity to guilty persons?"

Senator Norris replied that testimony probably could be obtained from bookkeepers, and he had no objection to giving them immunity.

## Relies on Attorney General.

Mr. Borah expressed the opinion that the Attorney General would act, and referred to the recent agreement between the Department of Justice and the New Haven, in which the government did not waive its right to proceed criminally.

Senator Cummins replied there was no federal law under which the Attorney General could not enforce state laws nor grant immunity from prosecution under state laws.

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## MITCHELL SEEKS HOLIDAY

Will Take Brief Vacation Now  
That City Is Safe.

Mayor Mitchell is going away for a short rest next week. He has had a strenuous time since his return from Panama on December 8, selecting his cabinet and getting the new administration under way. He feels, however, that he may now safely go away for a few days.

Thursday is a holiday, Lincoln's Birthday, and there will be no meeting of the Board of Estimate on Friday, as that body adjourned yesterday for two weeks. The Mayor will probably go away on Thursday and not return until the following week. He may go to Atlantic City.

## BROOKLYN STEPS MEASURE

Assembly Ball Is Held at  
Heights Casino.

The Assembly Ball took place last evening at the Heights Casino, Montague street, Brooklyn.

The guests were received at the entrance to the ballroom by Mrs. Edward H. Litchfield, wearing a gown of American Beauty velvet and point lace and diamond and ruby ornaments, and Mrs. James Lancaster Morgan, whose costume was of white satin and net, embroidered in gold, with a drapery of Italian lace. The third patroness, Mrs. William Cary Sanger, is abroad.

The walls of the Casino were hung with greenery, and a screen of greens and American Beauties partitioned off a part of the ballroom for a supper room. The gold and white room was also used for supper, which was served at small tables, appointed in pink, at midnight. There was general dancing before and after supper, the cotillon being abandoned.

The committee of the Assembly comprises Howard Corlies, E. Hubert Litchfield, John Hill Morgan, Herbert Lee Pratt, David Stuart and Frederick Wilder Bellamy.

## WIFE'S ESTATE MUST PAY HIM \$32,224

Brown Spent His Own Money  
Educating Marcus Daly's  
Grandchildren.

Maurice Dieches died his report in the Supreme Court yesterday as referee in the suit brought by Henry Carroll Brown to recover \$32,224 from Marcus Daly, executor and brother of Mrs. Brown. Brown paid the money for the support of his two children, and his request that he be reimbursed from the estate was granted by Disches.

Mrs. Brown's father was the late Marcus Daly, a Montana mining man, from whom she inherited more than \$1,000,000. Her sister is the wife of James W. Gerard, American Ambassador to Germany.

The Brown children are Margaret Price, eight and a half years old, and Frances Carroll, four and a half. Brown spent the money for which he sued between July 5, 1911, and April 1, 1913. Referee Dieches found that the claim was proper. Mrs. Brown's will making no provision for her husband's care of the children.

Mrs. Brown, who died in April, 1911, divided her \$300,000 estate between